THE NEW ERA.

SELLA MARTIN. Editor. FRED'K DOUGLASS. Corresponding Editor.

Communications for the editorial department should be addressed, Editor New Era, Lock Box 31. Business letters and communications from subscribers and advertisers, should be addressed, Publishers New Era, Lock Box 31.

The leaders of Frederick Douglass, Esq., our Correspond ing Editor, will be designated thus #. This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by Correspondents.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

The National Labor Union at its recent meeting adopted the New Ena as the organ of that

Subscription Price of the New Era.

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 copy one year..... \$2 50 l copy six months...... 1 25 l copy three months...... 5 copies one year..... 10 00 5 copies six months...... 5 50

six months. If it cost a little personal sucrifice the investment will pay.

Orders, Registered Letters, or Drafts.

ALL POSTMASTERS ARE OBLIGED TO REGISTER LETTERS WHENEVER REQUESTED TO DO SO. The fee for registering is fifteen cents.

Address-Publishers New Era. Lock Box No. 31. Washington, D.

The Whites Proscribing One Another.

What is the matter with the superior race? Two sections of it-North and South have ex bausted all the resources of the politician in that ancient field of contest where giants fresh with colonial vigor contended; then in a more recent field the powers of first class Statesmen like CLAY, CALBOUN and WEBSTER were invok ed to settle controversies pregnant with dangers to the Union; and afterwards the myriad hosts of opposite institutions met on the field of batthe in the respective interests of freedom and slavary; and then last of all comes the contest of reconstruction. Our pro-slavery friends have been beaten in one after another of all these contests. Slavery began with asking no more than a short toleration, it ended by claiming the divine sanctions for its existence, and in the dying throes of maniacy, it dared its opponent to the arbiterment of the sword. It was beaten, but its deciples have learned nothing from defeat. The South will not understand,it is certainly not ready to yield to, that love of principle which built the ship and set the compass, and guided the helm which sent the Mayflower hither through daugerous seas, to an inelement atmosphere, to meet with savage ene. mies. The South has never appreciated the invigorating nature of the Northern climate. nor the moral strength of New England ideas.

Still less does it seem disposed to analyze those elements in the Unionists, both North and South, which combine at once to win a battle, to use a victory and to heal the wounds of war. The South fights to-day with hate. proscription, and revenge. But these are not well-tempered weapons, and those who choose them are apt to fight at random.

This is really the fact now. The fiery-tempered Southerner tries to meet and turn back the army of patient Northerners who come into the South as well prepared to do battle with the Ku-Klux as he formerly was to contend with the secessionists. In the time of the war a Yankee soldier brought along with his disposition to submit to discipline, and his determination to save his country, a skill in mechanics and a sense of the dignity of labor, that found him prepared to mend a watch or an engine. He brought a social nature and a literary training. equal to writing a letter to move the Northern heart, or of inditing a dispatch, when his next in command had fallen in battle, accompanied by a vigilance calculated to reveal the dangers of the situation and to secure aid in an unequal

Now, many of this class still remain in the South. They have dropped all animosities, not simply because they were victors, but because. like honest men, they are satisfied with victory. as noble men should be with defeat.

Why will not our Southern friends accept the situation? Proscription is poor business: revenge does not pay; the disturbances growing out of lawlessness can do harm only to the South; and, above all, victory over this lawlessness is inevitable. If the South would honestly join with the North twenty years would bring about the rehabilitation of the South with a completeness and luxuriance undreamed of by the most enthusiastic and patriotic of Southerners.

The Pending Political Contest in this City.

There is now in progress here a political canvass for Mayor of Waskington, the highest elective officer in the District of Columbia. As which we were forced away. often happens in local elections, the contest

tional Republican party. rated.

It was here that those great measures of i tice were most ardently urged by Republicans

and most vehemently opposed by Democrats. the high executive officers that, by their fidelity to liberty and justice, have secured to the whole

contest for national perpetuity. President Grant, through whose wisdom and follow by crasing all proof of the effects. firmness the fifteenth amendment has been im-

bedded in the Constitution. sentiment is directly influenced by the domi-

nant political party of the nation. And it is, consequently, here more than elsewhere that a merely municipal political contest will, to the people of the whole country. possess a more than ordinary and local signific

In view of these facts and premises can the Republicans of Washington afford to set an example of disunion, of treason to the great

country are so deeply indebted? Shall it be said, especially of the colored Republicans, that on the very ground where they were first endowed with manhood, they have first gained their old enemies that they may the more effectually slaughter their friends? tias the time already come when colored men prefer their life-long enemies to their steadfast

Can we as colored Republicans afford to desert a political organization, which alone has no liberty and "enffrage and init

Can we safely desert faithful and positive friends for a possible, and probable opponents? Is it time for us as colored men to say, by our action here, that we want nothing more of the Republican party?

We think that time has not come. We say that Vigilance and Union are more essential now than ever before. Now the responsibility is upon ourselves. Now we have power in the ballot and, if we waste or divide that power we become the sport and tools of our life long op-

Our safety lies within the Republican party Any other than a square Republican victory i our defeat. We shall certainly be cheated we attempt to attain or share a triumph with the Democracy. Our friends in Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia have tried that experiment

In such a contest as is now pending we care nothing for men, everything for principles. We have no personal likes or dislikes to be

publican usages and precedents.

10 copies six months...... 10 00 didate for Mayor, is well known to the people to the polls and deposits his ballot without a Do not delay subscribing. If it is not con- life long, active, and carnest supporter of the of his right, a mark to remind him at once of a venient to subscribe for a year, send \$1.25 for principles which underlie the Republican party, republican anomaly and the disgrace of the As such a friend of our cause, and as the regular race to which he is allied. and only Republican condidate in this contest. To prevent loss send all money in Post Office | we shall support with such energy as we pos- dom, the noble old reformer, and the saintly publican the duty and the essential importance of on a healthy conscience and fresh sympathies by those who make a living at the business. can candidate; and we warn our people against Ali henor to the self sacrificing JoceLYN and Still Harping on the White Man. the danger of being led astray from the Re- to the secretaries, Messrs. WHIPPLE and publican party by the insidious misrepresenta- STRIERY, who carry on the great work with the

Liberia.

We learn from some quarters that the tone of this Journal is thought to be inimical Liberia, and while we know the best men of that Republic will hold us guiltless, we desire to reiterate what we have already said that we may not be misunderstood.

We would prefer to see Liberia of all other places the garden spot of the whole earth. But that this may be done our brethren of

Liberia must get rid of their "white laws." We had "black laws" here once, but now there is not a clause in the National Constitution, or in any Congressional enactment large enough for even a mouse of inequality to hide behind. The emigration law even is a dead letter. It ex-President Roberts or Crommela. or BLYDEN choose to charge their allegiance, there is as much chance of their occupying a seat in the United States Senate as any among

Surely a negro republic can afford to be just to the descendants of its own race. But while the word "white" remains in the Liberian constitution as a barrier to civil and political rights, it is impossible that justice can be done to either Liberia, the white race, or even to descendants of Africa seeking her shores for the purpose of helping her. Should any large number of colored people sail from these shores to help civilize Africa, there would be danger of creating a war of complexions, which would be worse even than a war of rases, because of the difficulty of defining who was "white" or who was not. HENRY CLAY, the greates champion of colonization, so clearly evinced his sympathy with the blacks, that if some of his grand-children were to land on Liberian shores. their complexion would be so much opposed to Liberian orthodoxy, as to color, that these nation which their grandfather helped to

The national feeling in Liberia against this country, and in favor of England, through which nearly all Liberian commerce was diverted from our shores, and by which nearly all her importations were diverted from the British ommercial houses, had a just foundation in the past. I'ut now, that the claims of commerce can be recognized without a sperifice of the claims of manhood, it will be a great gain to our race if Liberia will enfranchise all white citizens, and thus powerfully aid in the creaion of such a commercial intercourse as will be helpful to both countries and to both races.

Liberia needs capital. The race which has t in the gre test abundance she disfranchises, though her people know that the absence of capital means slumbering enterprises, stagnation in trade, and above all, a lack of that aggressiveness which is necessary to win the domain of heathenism to civilization.

God allowed a part of the negro race to be brought here as slaves. He made those slaves indispensable allies to their former oppressors in the salvation of the nation.

Our past sufferings have consecrated our every sympathy to freedom. Our past wrongs will remind us forever of the inviolability of human rights, and coming into freedom with the faculties of men but with only the experiences of children, the enthusiasm of vouth in discharging new duties and enjoying new privileges will be transfused through all we do. A part of this enthusiasm will take the shape of affection for the people of that continent from

Recognizing the truth that God in His perhere has assumed a good degree of national missive providence had as wise a design in the significance, and in its progress is likely still expatriation of those of our own race who further to test the fidelity of Republicans to the founded Liberia, as he had in our importation principles professed and supported by the nato this continent we look before long for some Peter the Hermit who shall stir our souls with It was here that the first experiments of eman. a desire as all-absorbing to rescue the continent cipation and impartial suffrage were inaugu- of our ancestors from barbarism as that which characterized the crusaders in the attempt to rescue the Holy sepulcher from the desecrating

feet of the Saracens. It is here that are gathered the Congress and her theory with her example. On grounds of sympathy. The great warrior and humanimere consistency she ought to give as much as she asks. She asks equality for her race, and people the legitimate fruits of the successful says she retaliated in the past because they were proscribed by our old laws. Well, thank It is here that is seated the administration of God the cause is removed. Let our brothen

Would it not be a strange thing for GERARD It is here, more than elsewhere, that public in England, who has given thirty years' service to deceive our people and send them out of this stipulation in Europe, on going to Liberia to already said. spend his declining years among a people he served any country, not to be able to own a homestead-not to be able to deposit a ballot in a nation for which he had created almost so generously and successfully devoted?

> SEND ON YOUR MONEY .- We receive a great many letters, saying that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We keep no book of account with subscribers, than heathendom can utter. and cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the names,

This, freedmen's aid society can make the double claim of age and fidelity. Long before the war it contended for a pure Christianity which carried freedom with it, and for an evangelical liberty which recognized Christianity.

It is at once the oldest of benevolent associtions based upon the Sermon on the Mount and the newest of political organizations which recognizes moral claims upon the citizen. LEWIS TAPPAN, and men like him, snatched the brands of Christianity from ultars where they were smoldering under the ashes of ministerial timidity and congregational apathy, and fauned them into new life. The burning of the homes of such men were often symbolical of the moral conflagrations which were destined to consume slavery itself. LEWIS TAPPAN himself was a notable instance of this sort of martyrdom, for his house, with its spleadid appointments, was paret to the ground because of his love of free dom and his fidelity to the oppressed. He has gratified, but want a straight forward Republi. lived, however, to see the day when, in the can victory, within the party and within Re- same street of New York where his home was burned to aches and his magnificent collection Hon. SAYLES J. BOWEN, the Republican can of artistic works destroyed, the negro walks of this District and of the whole country as a property qualification attached to the exercise

All honor to the gallant old soldier of free- are without money! sess Sayles J Bowen for Mayor of this city, old Christian-Lewis Tappan. His years still standing resolutely and firmly by the Republi- which only a manhood like his could nourish. tions of mercenary leaders among their own same spirit and vigor imparted to it by its veteran leaders. Jocenys still is able to go to the sh with enthusiasm. As soon as the war commenced the suffering freedmen became their tian world under tribute to enable them to carry out their plans. At different times they have had agents in Great Britain, who was able also the work as their own, and \$100,000 came to the treasury of the A. M. A. from these sources.

added. Their missionaries have caught the theother to impotence or utter extinction. same spirit, and wherever they have labored among the people the elevating influence of their teaching have warmed into life all those moral faculties which were so skillfully dwarfed by the teaching of the slaveholders religion. Yet it will take a long time to obliterate the der the care of such skillful workers. And in thus with the decrees of the Almighty! the meantime we would urge the cordial, the earnest support of these cervants of God and renovators of disordered society.

CALL PRISE NOT ALL PRINTERS AND Gen. Noward and the Bureau.

It is known in almost every hamlet of the United States that the official acts of General Howard are under investigation. Rebels know of the proceeding, because pro-slavery malignancy has spread the news with the watery mouth of an anticipated feast. The colored people know through that sort of instinct which catches a meaning of evil for themselves in anything over which a rebel may rejoice.

Hence the results of this investigation are children could easily be denied citizenship in a likely to be known almost as widely as the work equals? We ask for only the ordinary rights reasoning and the theory be consistent; then of the Bareau has been felt. And this is the natural course of things.

When a great administrator brings his power bear upon evil-doing opponents, the hate he neurs from them always fernishes ready-made harges and insinuations to the hands of those whose incompetency or unworthiness have thrown them out of place under such administration. Thus it often comes to pass that the erehended are as great accusers as the bad-

But there is a blessed compensation here. The history of a noble work which becomes omewhat obscured by the friction of passion on the side of recenting friends as well as on hat of accusing enemies when thrown into the white-heat of an investigation develops its lead ing features to be fixed forever like figures in a piece of parcelsin. To change the figures Gon. Howard will, by these charges against his administration of the Bureau have the features of his noble character enterwoven forevo with the grand background of his philanthropic abors so harmoniously that the muse of history will find delightful employment in taking copies of a picture which Providence itself has ainted. No true friend of Gen. Howard will egret the fact that, while his work was fresh in men's mind, and while he and his co-laborers were alive to throw the true light upon his work there should have arisen an accuser like FERNANDO WOOD. MR. WOOD is cool enough to follow in every step of this investigation. the minutest fact into its most hidden retreat. and he is both conning and murciless enough to distort such facts as he does not like, and to nail every admission he can turn to his ad-

With that sort of generalship which belongs to minds out of tune with humanity he has blended the character of the accused with the cause he hates, and has gone to battle, not caring much about General Howard if he can only strike a death-blow at the cause of which

General Howard is the champion. We repeat, all this is well. Hereafter the name of General Howard will have added to Liberia cannot but see the inconsistency of its lustre of fame the tender halo of a race's tarian is to become either the martyr of political persecution, or else the hero of another victory, over party spite, as decisive as those already gained over rebellion and Ku-Kluxism.

The Colonization Society.

efforts with these who gave us only chains and The. American Missionary Asso- God. The sophisms of CLAY, gilded though then human judgment often becomes inconsist they were with a marvelous eloquence, never | ent and vaccilating, and in direct opposition to deceived the more intelligent of our people. the principles by which it bases its decrees on the nettle of national danger the negro would stamps the theory that it does not understand yet be able to pluck the flower safety. The as the morbid vaporing of an enthusiast and majority of the best minds among us, there- fanatic. It is probably wise, however, that fore, advised our remaining here, and in the this check upon human castle-building should of us denounced expatriation as an outrage, differing almost wholly, in comparison with

as with our own country

Still we should be on our guard. The men reaching permament conclusions. who are active in the business of sending our | But theories, albeit they have reached the

The Eastern Shoreman says:

"We want no policy dodgers, no time serving resorts. We want the State to be true to itself and the traditions of its past. Our cause rooms to watch the progress of the good work, is just, our principles pure and upright, and if mony with the matter tested. although his labors and age would well afford we show the manliness to maintain them we reasons for rest; and the secretaries are always will assuredly and perpetually triumph. At tempts to conciliate are only evidences of weak ness-confessions of terror in the presence of special charge, and they laid the whole Chris- ratification of the amendment be tested in the highest tribunal of the land, and if it cannot and the test let it be scouted to the winds. If it is sustained, let us throw away past party lines and past party names, if need be, and to draw revenue from France and Germany, and taking the Constitution as our platform, 'A so enlisted the British heart, that they adopted | White Man's government' for our motto, and organizing as the White Man's Party, bring the issue between the two races to a focus, and let those despicable panderers, who take the Under their fostering care school-houses have | negro to their bosoms, be accounted enemies to | prung up all over the South for the benefit of their country and their kind, and be socially, those whom a few years ago it was a crime to morally and politically estracised, until the and their semi-barbarous associates are swept. teach, and high and normal schools have been the one to their native infamous obscurity and

Now any man calling himself a journ should know better than this. The negro does not yearn for such "bosoms" and if he did how could be get in them without the consent of the owners? Then again how much room is there where such wild passions hold tumult? results of this soul-deforming system, even un- What kind of a bosom must it be which fights the bounds of present attrinments, to extermi-

> with colored people. We did not sell ourselves | The world moves, and so must all human knowlbegin the war which ended in our emancipation perfectability is limited, it is plainly inconsisconstruction acts nor the 13th, 14th nor 15th advocates, for it to stake out and prescribe the amendments-white people did all this, and boundary of this perfection.

ed long ago, "to be let alone."

To Our Correspondents.

Nothing can go in our columns from contributors except original matter. Whatever you have to send us we will gladly receive, if written by yourselves, or condensed for the purreprint from other journals to appear in the NEW ERA, unless we select it.

parts of the country, and all original ones will

our contributors a strict adherence to the rule of writing only upon one side of their paper. If they were printers, they would appreciate fully thenecessity for this requirement; and, as it is, we trust that they will at all times hereafter, give due heed to it.

We cannot undertake to return rejected manuseript. Our friends must copy, if they wish to retain their original matter. We are greatly crowded with matter, and we gladly give the a swifter-footed page than Shakespeare's little to be with you on the 19th of May. best a place. If matter is worth publishing. it ought to be worth preserving by the writers; and the fact of to-day seems more surprising if it is not, it is not worth our filing. Let our than the theory of yesterday. contributors make a note of this.

Send us well-written articles from all parts of the country, as you have been doing, and we will give them a place; but if you never hear from them again, don't get angry.

Theories.

BY GEORGE RICE.

The extremity of ideas and actions are considered dangerous. Possessing principles not wholly unlike the Australian's boomerang, differing simply in their action by returning to please, and sometimes plague their inventors with redoubled force. New ideas and discove-In view of the fresh and urgent appeals being ries generally proceed from the skirmishers in BALSTON, Esq., the Consul General of Liberia, made by the Colonization Society to get money the grand army of progress. Extremity seizes time and circumstances by the forelock. to the Republic, and, unassisted, secured the country, where they are so much needed, we do this it is sometimes necessary that not a few recognition of its independence and its treaty find it necessary to repeat some things we have great facts and institutions be ignored. The customs of man retain and gather a hold upon We have said that the fostering agency of him proportionate to their essential qualities. has served as few men in modern times have Liberian colonization was rotten in moral We criticise and estimate by comparative atsentiment and hypocritical in its professions, tainment. All life's phases have their estab-With more than jesuitical deceit and unscrupp- lished standards; consequently the mode of lousness, it enlisted on its side negro-haters comparison by which we judge is calculated to every diplomatic relation-not to be able even and negro aspirations for freedom. It even reduce to its own level all that soars above it, to purchase a burying ground that his grave stole the repentance of the dying slaveholder in as well as elevate that which lies below. Hence national party to which, both they and the might be among a people to whom his life was freeing his slave to swell its treasury receipts, it becomes the main check and balance of huand doomed his victim to expatriation and suf- man affairs, so long as principles of a theory fering on inhospitable shores under pretenses can be weighed and balanced by its standard. of generosity. The skeletons of men slain in The deductions naturally resolve themselves savage warfare are spread all over the African | into facts, consistent with the sphere and scope continent, but in the hour of the resurrection of measurement. But when theories rise beeach buried colonist will arise to tell a bitterer | youd the reach of present accomplishments; tale of woc against the savagery of civilization when we find them revolutionizing our philosophy and our judgments by modes of compari-There were, of course, exceptions. All were son and pre-established rule inadequate; when not sacrificed; and many remain to this present | we find in the theory no counterpart of an with the money, just as fast as they are ob-tained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of to prove how futile are the efforts of bad men existing fact, but elements of new creations when they undertake to nullify the decrees of directly antagonistic to established principles,

Both instinct and reason taught them that from the foundations of fact and logical inference.

vehemence of their denunciation of the Colo- be. But the necessity of close, impartial judgnization Society they have by some been sup- ment does not infer the entire ostracism of reaposed to be opponents of Liberia's success. All sonable discernment; nor the fact of theories and opposed even emigration, as being an ad- existing principles and facts, infer their fallimission of our having no country but Africa. bility, however true it is that the existing facts Events have justified the anti-colonization- are the standards by which we form opinions. ists, but they have also drawn us nearer to It is not true that we can arrive at correct, lucid Liberia. Now that exile from our own coun- deductions of all theories by the application try is not sought under the guise of African and comparison of existing laws and principles. civilization, our hearts are as much with Africa | The practical test is the most available means | tion ; within the immediate province of man for Samuel M. Evans,

people out of the country have never taken an primary steps of practical development, are interest in our race, except for such a purpose. not always calculated to withstand the test of Geo. C. Mannd. But it seems to us the whole thing must be a practical application. It was that immediate cheat for these two reasons: First, they always practical application of the ries far in advance H. Stockbridge, send off the most ignorant of our race; and, of the ages in which they were developed, that Sam'l M. Shoemaker. secondly, they do it under pretense of helping stamped, at the time of their promulgation, the African heathen to an apprehension of some of the greatest minds the world has ever Christianity. How wise and noble to send one known as extremists and fanatics. It is that J. M. Cushing. leathen to convert another! How philanthropic too quick test of the critic's pruning-knife to Thos. R. Rich, to entice people from fruitful fields of labor new ideas and opinions, that in cases of philosohere to go where all is strange and the people phy, State and Empire, has produced revolu- Wm. M. Marine tions. To brand a theory as impractical, simply Jehu B. Askew. We say, again, beware, brethren; you have because it is a theory, and presents views and an old enemy to deal with; and having cheated opinions inconsistent with our general knowland we earnestly enjoin upon every true Re- sit lightly in him, became they are supported us before, we may look to be cheated again edge of matter and fact, is to anticipate even more than the theory itself, and add to our own theorizing a smattering of prophecy. immediate proofs and tests of simply avowed ideas and principles do not always develop their practibility or truth, as is quite often the case, the established laws, by which we test, week. Letters had been received from some possess few principles adequate to, or in har-

When Galileo declared that the world moved, it was as natural then as now to guage new ideas and discoveries, by the established laws mere threats. Let the constitutionality of the and precedents of the age. His theories, if proven facts, would demolish some of the greatest principles of philosophy. Not only would it infer ignorance upon the part of the President U. S. Grant, B. H. Kennard, Esq., Cardinals before whom he attempted to demonstrate it, but would sweep from existence the opinions of Lactantius, who believed the earth to be supported on fixed foundations, which extended endlessly downwards; of Heraclitus, who believed that it possessed the shape of a Hon, B. F. Butler, skiff or canoe; and of Leucippus, who supposed | Sella Martin, Esq., it to be of the form of a cylinder, therefore he Hon. J. M. Langston, Bishop A. W. Wayman, was not even allowed to present his proofs, and Hon. Henry Wilson, Dr. C. W. Cadden, for promulgating theories, that time and science Wendell Phillips, Esq., Rev. H. H. Webb, have proven facts, he was pronounced a fanatic, and immured in prison for broaching the provention for broaching the provention of the pro and immured in prison for broaching "a proposition absured in its very nature, false in philosophy, heretical in religion, and contrary to the Holy Scriptures."

That man is a fanatic, who steps farther than nate established laws precedents and customs, Why should the Eastern Shoreman be angry is seemingly an attack on human philosophy. into slavery-white men did it. We did not edge, natural and moral. Although human -white men began it. We did not pass the re- tent with the progressive principles philosophy

amendments—white people did all this, and boundary of this perfection.

To accept theories as invariably the precur
Jos. Cushing, Esq., S. T. Hines, Esq., N. M. Woods, Esq., ers out of these results. Why should our race | sors of fact, is to ignore all previous investigaincur the enmity of the Eastern Shoreman for tion and forethought. But if a theory is an results to which they contributed but a sub- idea of the mind in relation to the conceived principles of any particular subject, or a pro-Does the Eastern Shoreman believe the position which the understanding sees to be white race superior to the black? If so why true, and which may be ideally proven by ap- from does it not let us alone, and quarrel with its plicable reasoning, then it is necessary that the enjoyed by the Eastern Shoreman. We are philosophy can easily develop or disprove the not seeking its bosom, and we have no dispo- theorys feasibility. But when the idea is diasition to ascertain if it is a savory as the East- metrically opposed to the standard modes of ern Shoreman, in its vanity, thinks it is. We deduction, and debars all known means of soask only for bread and the right to earn it-for lution or disproval, has the philosophy that simple manhood, its rights and privileges. We finds its laws inapplicable and inadequate ment. But I rejoice with all who rejoice over Dear Sir-Your favor of the 29th instant in ask in short, as the champion of his color ask- towards arriving at any definite solution the authority to denounce the theory as impracti-But that is just what the Eastern Shoreman cable? It is impracticable; but this fault lies is not willing to concede. It wishes to nurse not in its clements and principles so much as us, and as a hint to us talks about its bosom. in the power that wields the modes of solution. Well we don't wish to be nursed. Failing to Certain means must be taken to develop cernurse us it tries to damn us by such language | tain ends. But when the applied means posas we have quoted. Well we won't be damned sess elements inconsistent with the ends to be developed, the harmony of reasoning is destroyed, and positive, immediate deductions and solutions are impossible. Although science in her rapid advancement plants her footsteps firmly on accomplished facts, there is a volatile | Dr. "will o' the wisp" that genius constantly holds before it as the pilot-fish foreruns the poses of comment; but we cannot allow a mere | shark, mens theories stand always in advance of the present. Genius is only herself when, with the eagle's flight, she sweeps into spheres We are glad to have communications from all teeming with new creations, dashing off the great outlines of new structures, and leaving the details for the plodding steps of talent. In this connection, too, we must urge upon In the realms of fancy are hidden germs of fact, casion and of the great event it is intended to

In the ideal dreamings of the poet and the leaping conjectures of the enthusiast, philosophy may find deep flowing springs of usefulness. The wildest conjectures of the theorist have been proven facts. "I'll put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes." Fantastic theory, so far above the limits of reasoning and science, as to savor of nothing but that wild midsummer's fairy "tricksy Puck." But now ent on the occasion you refer to, and I will aim occupied by invited guests. elf skips like a flash between the continents,

The Gentle Lamb and the Ferccious Wolf.

Fernando Wood, has undertaken to expose that to attend your "civic and military precession" corrible and demoralizing wolf of a General has been gobbling up the freedmen, their bureau funds, and we know not what besides. The House of Representatives have directed an inquiry to be made into the matter, and in due time the world will have an opportunity to see (doubtless) what a saint is this accuser, and what a hypocritical sinner the accused. Meantime-to speak more seriously-the country may perhaps be permitted to infer, as after all these weary months of hard work, the enemies of General Howard (who freely made some of these charges more than a year ago at the coun cil in the First Congregational Church) have succeeded in securing in Congress an advocate no higher than Fernando Wood, that nobody need feel called upon to abate their confidence in the General's character as a Christian and a gentleman, until some shred of evidence shall be produced in that direction. Meanwhile those who are acquainted with the inside workings of the telegraph, and who know how easy it is for one busy and skillful hand at headquarters to throb public sentiment along the wires, may expect a good many paragraphs in the daily Washington telegrams, darkly hinting the honor to say that it will afford me great mysterious impressions of evil in this thing, which may find their explanation in the knowledge that a prominent newspaper correspondent in Washington is one animating spirit of sent this crusade against the man who, of all our Christian soldiers, stands nearest the heart of the good men of the land .- Congregationalist and Boston Recorder.

Colored men voted at the annual school meeting at Portland, on the 4th instant, for the first time in Oregon.

JOB PRINTING of every description done with promptness, and in the best style of the art, at the New Era Steam Printing Establishment. thanking you for the courteous terms in which machine. -N. O. Picayune.

PIPPEENTH AMENDMENT

The Celebration in Baltimore.

On Monday the sub-committees of the Executive Committee having in charge the arrangements for the grand procession and demonstration of the colored citizens of Baltimore in commemoration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, held a meeting at the Rooms of the Republican State Central Committee, which was attended by a committee representing the Executive Committee of the latter body, and authorized to co-operate in making the necessary arrangements for the proposed celebration.

After the transaction of business of no public interest, the following named gentlemen were appointed as a committee to receive the invited guests, and otherwise assist the Execu-

Chas. C. Fulton,

John L. Thomas.

Washington Booth, W. T. Henderson, Gen. A. W. Denison. Robt. Turner, E. Needles. John Needles, Sr. Col. S. Marsh. Hugh L. Bond, Capt. James Hughes. E. A. Abbott, John Barron, John McClintock Gen. Adam E. King. Ed. R. Petherbridge, Edington Fulton, ohn T. Ensor, John H. Lougnecker, E. Y. Goldsborough, H. C. Denison, John Lee Chapman. B. H. Kennard, Col. Wm. L. Schley, Gen. R. N. Bowerman. Col. Thos. Wilson. Robt. M. Proud Wm. Kimball.

WHO HAVE BEEN INVITED Dr. H. J. Brown, Master of Ceremonies, then gave a statement of the work of his committee. He said that invitations had been extended to a fact-proclaiming that "all men are created all the gentlemen named below to participate in the ceremonies on the 19th inst., and other invitations would be sent out during the present of those named accepting the invitation, and others declining to attend on account of business or other engagements, but the Executive Mr. H. J. Brown Committee thought that in some instances this he said, hoped President Grant, Vice President | address you on that occasion. He is not well Colfax, Postmaster General Creswell and all now, but thinks this is but a temporary indis-

the Cabinet would honor the occasion with their | position

presence. The names of the gentlemen who had been invited were read as follows : Vice President Colfax, C. H. Gatch, Esq., Fred'k Douglass, Esq., J. B. Askew, Esq., Col. R. A. Anderson Maj. Gen. Howard, Hon. H. R. Revels, Hon. Jacob Tome. Mm. L. Garrison, Esq., R. S. Mathews, Esq., Hon. J. E. Smith. Gov. John W. Geary, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, S. Shoemaker, Esq. Geo. Small, Esq., W. Booth, Esq. Hon, Charles Sumner, Thomas G. Baker, Esq. Thomas Smith, Esq., E. Ewing, Esq., Hon. G. S. Boutwell. Geo. T. Downing, Esq., Peter Negley, Esq., C. C. Fulton, Esq., J. G. King, Esq., Hon. A. Stirling, Wm. Rapp, Esq., Judge Hugh L. Bond, Wm. Schnauffer, Esq. Capt. Mentzer, Hon. R. T. Banks. C. F. Corkoran, Esq. S. M. Evans, Esq., Hon. John L. Thomas, J. L. McPhail, Esq., Hon. W. M. Marine, Jas. Whitehouse, Esq. Gen. A. W. Dennison, Dr. Wm. I. Nichols, Edington Fulton, Esq., J. T. Hand, Esq., Hon. J. L. Chapman, W. H. Loudermilk, Esq. Hon. J. L. Chapman. R. M. Proud, Esq., J. M. Emerson, Esq., Gen. Adam E. King, W. H. Councill, Esq., Capt. E. Goldsborough, J. T. Dennaker, Esq.,

Geo. C. Maund, Esq., Charles H. Peters, Esq. Henry Stockbridge. Board of Police Com A large number of letters were then read to the committees, among others the following

John T. Ensor, Esq.,

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX. VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER. WASHINGTON, April 25, 1870. Dear Sir: It is with sincere regret that I

have been compelled by the prior claims of public duties to decline the many invitations I have received to attend meetings called to celebrate the ratification of the fifteenth amendthe incorporation into our National Constitution of the sublime truths of the Declaration of ndependence, that "all men are created equal," and that "Governments derive their first power ed. I accept the invitation with the pleasure bless this. I believe, as He blessed its forerun- cause every Republican to rejoice, and make ner, that immortal proclamation which declared glad the heart of every one who loves the right that in this land every yoke should be broken and despises the wrong. The event which and the oppressed go free

Respectfully yours,

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1870.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the instant, inviting me to be present at the celebration to be held on the 19th of May, commemorative of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, I have the honor to say that unless prevented by an unexpected pressure of public ousiness I will attend with great pleasure. I sincerely hope that all things may conspire to make your demonstration worthy of the oc-

Very respectfully yours, JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL.

SENATOR WILSON. U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1870.

> Very truly yours, H. WHISON

GOVERNOR BOWIE. STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Annapolis, April 29, 1870.

Mr. H. J. Brown : That gentle and milk-white lamb, the Hon. Sir: I am to-day in receipt of your invitation on the 19th of May next, and to address the Howard, by telling the country how greedy he mass meeting thereafter. As you request an immediate reply, I can only say, so long in advance, that I expect to be absent from the great many years been the principal establish State at the time.

On an occasion of this kind, of so much interest and importance to your people, and with confident that their deportment will be such as to receive the approval of all good citizens, and that the day will be one of harmony and good miums over all competitors, shows what compe feeling generally in Baltimore. Respectfully, ODEN BOWIE.

SAMUEL M. EVANS. UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 2D DISTRICT, MD. BALTIMORE, April 29, 1870.

Dr. H. J. Brown, Chairman, Master Ceremo-Dear Sir : In answer to the invitation of the committee of which you have the honor to be chairman, inviting me to participate in the celebration to take place May 19, 1870, in commemoration of the ratification of the fifteenth pleasure to co operate with the friends of equal rights in making the contemplated celebration worthy of the occasion it is intended to repre-

> Very respectfully. S. M. EVANS.

BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS. OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS. BALTIMORE, May 2, 1870. Dr. H. J. Brown, Master of Ceremonies :

Sir: The Board of Police hereby acknowl-

your invitation is couched, will be unable to avail themselves of the opportunity presented them, and respectfully decline to attend on the

Ample arrangements will, however, be made to provide a proper police escort for the day, although the Board feel satisfied there is no disposition on the part of citizens not particinating in the demonstration in anywise to moest those in the line of procession. We also hope and have good reason to believe the organizations parading on that day will so deport themselves as to receive the commendations of our entire community for their orderly conduct and general good behavior. Very respectfully.

JOHN W. DAVIS, President.

GENERAL KING. BALTIMORE, April 30, 1870.

Sir : Your note requesting me to participate tive Committee on the day of the demonstra- in the celebration to be held in our city on the 19th of May, in honor of the passage of the fifteenth amendment, is received. Sympathizing as I do most heartily with the feeling which prompts our colored citizens to testify their joy at the consummation of their politi cal hopes, I will very gladly be present at your celebration, and trust it will be worthy of the grand event it is intended to commemorate. ADAM E. KING Yours truly,

CHARLES C. FULTON. OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, No. 128 Baltimore street BALTIMORE, April 27, 1870.

Dr. H. J. Brown, Master of Ceremonies Dear Sir : Your note of the 26th, inviting me to participate in the festivities in honor of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, was duly received, and in response thereto you will please assure the Committee of Invitation that I shall take great pleasure in joining with you in rejoicing over the consummation of a measure that makes the Declaration of Independence

free and equal." CHARLES C. FULTON.

SELLA MARTIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1870. Sir : Mr. Martin finds that he is disengaged action would be reconsidered. The committee, for May 19, and thinks that he will be able to

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM M. MARINE. Baltimore, April 29, 1870. Dr. H. J. Brown, Master of Ceremonies, &c. Dear Sir: Your kind and complimentary in vitation inviting me to participate in the grand procession on the 19th of May is at hand. I shall endeavor to be present and participate with you in commemoration of a historic event. one that in the future is to reflect undying glory upon the names of those men who have

been the advocates of freedom's cause in the

hard battle with slavery. WM. M. MARINE. Yours truly.

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1870 Dear Sir : I thank you for your kind letter meeting in ratification of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States

to be held in Baltimore on the 19th of next

month. I will be present, Den volenti Fraternally yours, J. M. LANGSTON. H. J Brav. E. Baltimore, Md.

EDINGTON PULTON CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Surveyor's Office, May 2, 1870 H. J. Brown, Esq., Master of Ceremonies: Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to join in the demonstrations on the

19th instant in honor of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution Having at all times, during the pending of the great questions of which the fifteenth an active and carnest interest in their settlement on the basis of right and justice, it will give me pleasure to participate in the demonstration by which the accomplishment of these

purposes will be appropriately and I have no doubt effectively commemorated. Respectfully. E. FULTON

JOHN T. ENSOR.

Towsontown, April 30, 1870 H. J. Brown, Committee on Invitation, &c.: viting me to be present and take part with you at your celebration on the 19th May next, and requesting an early answer, has just been receiv-I regard the occassion as one which should gives rise to it is, in my opinion, the beginning of a new era in the history of our country from which we may date the going into effect of that portion of the Declaration of our Independence which declares that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is proper that you should celebrate this event. I am glad that it bids fair to be a great success. Our friends here are making every preparation to attend. I purpose visiting the different districts in the county, and will do all

in your procession

Very truly yours. J. T. ENSOR.

I can to have this county largely represented

VEHICLES IN THE PROCESSION. In concequence of the exorbitant charges made by the livery stable keepers and other owners of horses and carriages for their use on the day of the demonstration, it was resolved to dispense as far as possible with them in the line of the procession. With this view Colonel Saunders, the Chief Marshal, has issued an order stating that "no barouches or wagons of any description will be permitted in line in the procession of May 19, 1870, except by perreceived. It will afford me pleasure to be pres- mission from Marshal-in-Chief, except those

SPECIAL AIDES. Captain Robert Burgess will have charge of all military organizations in line. Zachariah Sharper will have charge of the assignment of all Lodges of the G. U. O. of

John H. Lee will have charge of Represen-Wm. F. Taylor will have charge of all the

DENTAL DEPOT .- Faverweather's Dental De pot, located at 53 St. Charles street, has for a ment in that line in the South, and was and is extensively patronized by the profession. The display Mr. Faverweather has made this year the eyes of the whole State upon them, I am in the Octagon Building justifies the enviable reputation of his establishment, and the fact that he received the two highest and only pre-

tent judges think of his depot. We were particularly struck with a large rosewood case containing a number of ingeniously arranged drawers, filled with every instrument a dentist can require, and all from the best French maker. The top drawer, or tray. held a variety of pluggers and scalers of the finest material and workmanship, with flat and octagon shaped handles of pearl and tortoise shell. A lower drawer holds thirty-six silver plated and jeweled forceps, and a gold mount ed key, a gold syringe and a pair of shears with carved pearl handles, and a large mirror, with pearl back, sides and handle, most tastefully and artistically carved in open work, complete the handsomest, most costly and most complete case of dental instruments ever exhibited

The "blue ribbon" was deservedly placed on the "Butler Pental Chair," the invention of Dr. Butler, and made by Barbaroux & Co., of Louisville. This chair can be worked by the dentist into every possible position he may need with case and certainty.

Mr. Fayerweather is agent for this superb chair; as also for the well known and favorite "Archer" improved operating chair. The dentists were especially interested in an "alarm bell and clock alarm," just patented, edge the receipt of your polite invitation "to which is attached to the "vulcanizer," and

participate in the procession in honor of the gives timely warning to the manipulator, who ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the may be temporarily occupied in another room Constitution of the United States;" and whilst It is a simple, but unerring and very useful